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AGRICULTURAL.

Hail! first of Arts, source of domestic ease;
Pride of the land, and patron of the seas.

FROM THE AMERICAN FARMER.

THE MORALS OF AGRICULTURE.

September 14th, 1822.

MR. EDITOR: I wish that some of your correspondents who have more leisure and more ability than myself, would take into consideration the subject on which I shall submit a few desultory remarks. If the morals of agriculture deserve not such attention on account of their importance, the subject is at least worth the notice, and is properly within the province of all authors of *addresses* to Agricultural Societies. Most of these gentlemen appear to be so much at a loss for subjects, that their addresses would not be badly designated by the title of "*Essays on things in general.*" I therefore recommend this subject to any person intending to prepare an annual address, unless he really should have something else to lay before his society and the public.

The Hindoos believe that whoever plants a tree, digs a well, and begets a child, is sure of admission into heaven. As ridiculous as this part of their religious creed may appear, it shews the wisdom of their priests and rulers by whom it was instilled—who thus brought the strongest motives to induce every individual to increase the productiveness, population, and wealth of his country. When our ancestors emigrated, they wisely left behind them all their elfs, fairies, witches, &c., and as it is impossible that we can long remain as we now are, free from popular superstitions, it would be a blessing to our posterity if we were to adopt the Hindoo tenet, so modified as to suit our different situations. We have no want of growing trees, nor of fresh water; and all experience proves that children will always be furnished as fast as the food is necessary for their support. Population is always precisely proportioned to the means of subsistence, and in an agricultural country, must increase with the improvement of the soil, and decrease with its exhaustion. The farmer who makes his land capable of producing annually 500 bushels of grain more than before his improvements commenced, increases permanently the population of his country by as many persons as his increased product will support. Another who spends his life in reducing the fertility of his soil to the same amount, diminishes population as much; and that diminution is more effectual and permanent, than if he had confined his exertions to cutting twenty throats of every successive generation.

To increase and multiply is a divine command—and perhaps is the only command which all persons strive to their utmost ability to obey. But though the usual means may be most agreeable, I beseech your readers to believe that they are far from the most effectual. It is true that no harvest can be reaped unless seeds are first sown—but every child knows that it is not the greatest number of grains planted which insures the heaviest crop of corn, but the means afforded for the support of the plants, by the degree of fertility in the soil. Just so with population. Only let bread, or the means of obtaining bread, be increased in any country, and its population will soon be equal to the increased supply of food. On the contrary, if bad farming or bad policy in the government, lessens the production of food, the inevitable consequence must be a diminished population. These positions (which every sound political economist will sustain) shew what vast effects the labors of a single individual may have on the welfare of his country; and what beneficial effects might be produced, if it was believed (more especially by all law makers,) that he who directly or indirectly lessens the productiveness of the earth, is guilty of a sin far less pardonable than murder.

But seriously—this subject deserves to be reflected on by all; it will give additional gratification and encouragement to the improving farmer, and furnish an impressive lesson to him who is pursuing a contrary course. It would be visionary to expect that the public good alone, would induce any improvement by the sacrifice of private interest. Nor would it be desirable. A farmer can in no way do as much good for his country, as by pursuing precisely that course which is most profitable to himself. But though many attempts to increase the fertility of the soil are ill judged, yet there are means enough which are profitable; and there is no case in which the owner of a farm can be most benefitted by its exhaustion. The many then who waver between the two opposite causes, could scarcely remain uninfluenced by the *moral* consideration, than on the course of farming which shall be pursued by each individual, the comfort, nay, even the existence of thousands of human beings would well depend.

For the purpose of illustration, I will compare the course of two cultivators of my acquaintance. N——, inherited a farm and stock, capable of well supporting an industrious and economical man, but which if left to the sole management of an overseer, and treated according to the then usual practice, would not have paid the expense of cultivation many years. Fortunately he knew what course would most promote his interest. For thirty years, he has not ceased striving to make two blades of grass where only one grew before, and he has met with the success which his exertions deserved. He rejected all improvements (improperly so called) which promised not to return some clear profit on the capital invested, but considered no improvement too laborious or expensive, from which he could with certainty, derive the principal and interest of the first cost. He bought no land which he was not able to stock, or that would not yield more clear profit, on the purchase money, than he could have obtained from investing the sum in making additional improvements on the lands already in his possession. At this time, by means of improvement, and purchase together, he makes crops sixteen times greater than when he commenced. Though N——, has thus eminently promoted the public weal, it was without caring for it: his views were exclusively directed to his own private interest. He is obedient to the laws, and just and honest in all his dealings, because he knows that such is his best policy; but in no case does he allow his interest to yield to that of others, and perhaps never performed a real act of generosity in his life.

F——, is directly the reverse of N——, in disposition, character, and habits. Indolent, having no fondness for farming, his business has been entirely conducted by his overseers; and according to the usual maxims which very naturally govern such gentry, they have exhausted his land as fast as they could clear it. Nothing but the immense fortune which their employer possessed, prevented him from living as most landholders in lower Virginia have done, on all of his annual increase, and part of his capital. But F—— is moderate in his desires, and therefore not of expensive habits; and notwithstanding his bad management, his income has allowed him to continue purchasing land, until he owns almost as much as a German principality. By these means, his annual crops are not materially lessened, though every field is in its turn destroyed, and deserted for a new one. Though he does not obtain two per cent. from his capital, yet as less suffices for his support, he considers his wealth increasing as rapidly as the number of his acres. According to the usual calculation of profit, injury to the land is not taken into consideration. It is evident, however, that the mode of cultivation pursued by F——, is merely abstracting the whole fertility of one field, in the shape of wheat and corn, and applying it to another in the shape of purchase money. What was said of the famous conqueror and destroyer, Attila, "that the grass ceased to grow where his horse placed his foot," applies with more truth to my friend F——. Notwithstanding his many virtues, he has to the fullest extent which his means permitted, been the destroyer of grass, of grain, and consequently, of men. Famine marches after him, and will not commit less havock because he is able to keep beyond her reach.

F——, is remarkable for his kindness and liberality to the poor. Besides frequent occasional acts of charity to others, he has long supported several families, who would perish without such aid.

I know how to estimate the motives, and according to them, to respect these two individuals. But their private virtues and vices, have nothing to do with my subject, except so far as the consequences of them affect the public good. F——, supports by his benevolence, twenty persons, and has destroyed the means of subsistence for 500, which in effect, is equal to starving, or preventing the existence of as many. N——, has given nothing in charity, but has given in the *wages of labour* more than F——'s wages and alms together: he has increased the production of the earth enough for food for 500 persons, and therefore he has increased population to that amount, tho' not at all by the Hindoo mode, as he has no children. It is very true that these people must work to obtain N——'s increased product; and so much the better. His improvements will not die with him, nor will the corporeal powers of this laboring population, which will continue to earn and consume it. The country is not benefitted only by having its population increased by 500 persons: if they were all drones, they would rather be an evil. But the people who eat N——'s corn, are field laborers, mechanics, manufacturers, sailors and merchants, all of whom are continually increasing the national wealth by their industry, as well as its strength, by their numbers. F——'s charity has served not only to support several families, but has doubled their number, by the births which have taken place since they partook of his bounty. After his death, they must still be supported by others or starve. They are not able to add any thing by their labor to the public stock, and though the children will hereafter be able, their present situation is the worst of all schools to acquire habits of industry. Were all our landholders like N——, the wealth and population of the state would quickly be doubled. Were all like F——, with all his virtues, wealth and population would rapidly diminish, until the country became a desert. Thousands are pursuing the ruinous course of the latter: very few cultivate so as alike to increase the national resources and their own.

My opinion on this subject, taught me to expect but little increase in the population of Virginia, and not to be disappointed in the report of the last census, which shows a gain of but 10 per cent. in the last ten years. But for the recently awakened spirit of agricultural improvement, (the impulse to which, we owe principally to the author of Arator,) I think that the tide-water district would have suffered a considerable diminution As much vacant land as this district contains, there is but little uncultivated, which (until enriched) will yield any clear profit. Therefore, Eastern Virginia, in its present state, is fully populated, and no increase can be expected, except from the improvements of the soil, and the consequent increased means of subsistence. We export provisions it is true; this may at first seem to indicate a surplus of the means for subsistence, and a fund for additional population. But such a conclusion would be incorrect. Our surplus food is exchanged for clothing and other commodities, which in fact, or from custom, are as necessary as sufficient food. Our only consolation is, that our excess of population emigrates to the West, instead of starving, as in most fully populated countries.

If private individuals can exert so much influence on the population and strength of their country, how much more extensive must be that of the government. A member of the legislature, by a single vote, may retard population more than by destroying the productiveness of all the land in his possession. A single bad law, which cramps ingenuity and industry, or destroys their honest gains, or what is worse, puts them into others' pockets, causes more poverty and depopulation than a thousand exhausting cultivators. Many are the sins of this description, which have been committed by our legislatures, both state and federal; it is enough to name as examples, the protecting duty policy, banking, and laws for the compulsory support of the poor. The last, though now the least of such evils, will hereafter become the heaviest. Poor laws impose taxes and penalties on honest industry, and offer rewards for idleness, extravagance, drunkenness, and debauchery—and their inevitable consequence will be to increase those vices, until their support shall have absorbed the whole income of the industry of the nation. England has already drawn near to that dreadful situation, and with her example before us, we are pursuing the same course, to the end.

APPOMATTOX.

Religious.

CLOSET RELIGION.

Prayer and the devout perusal of the Scriptures, rank amongst the principal duties of the Christian; but they are duties, alas! too much neglected, while their importance is acknowledged. It is easy to slide into *occasional*, and then *habitual* omissions of duty. Barrenness of soul inevitably ensues; and perhaps some severe stroke may be inflicted to recall the Christian to those duties, from the observance of which he has criminally departed. Mourning under bereaving dispensations, let the chosen people of God consider, whether negligence of some important Christian duty may not have been the cause of the separating stroke!

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That man may well be suspected, who takes an active interest in all that transpires, is busy in every project that is undertaken, but, in religion only, is idle, inattentive and incredulous.—Such a man has not to plead that his feelings are not easily excited, or that his constitutional temperament is lukewarm; and one would think, that if he were dead to every other sentiment, the immense interest which he himself has at stake in eternity, and the still greater interest of a whole world of living souls, to whom religion is all important, would rouse every latent spark of passion in his breast, and suffer him not to rest in the cause of God, till the affections themselves were quenched in the flood of death.

INTELLIGENCE.

LATE FROM ENGLAND.

NEW-YORK, SEPT. 26.

The 16th of August packet ship Amity, Capt. S. Maxwell, arrived last evening from Liverpool. We have received our regular files to that date.

The circumstance of most interest mentioned in the papers, is the death of the Marquis of Londonderry, who died by suicide on the 12th ult. The London Courier explains this event by saying that his mind was broke down under the pressure of labour and anxiety.

Death of Lord Londonderry, by Suicide.

LONDON, AUG. 14.

The melancholy tidings of the death of the Noble Marquis were brought by Mr. Vitch, the King's Messenger, who arrived in town between 12 and one o'clock, having travelled with the greatest speed in a chaise and four. It is impossible to describe the consternation that prevailed at all the public offices. He expired on Tuesday; at his seat in North Cray, in the arms of his cook. We have to regret that the worst of the reports in circulation since the morning are, unhappily, true; and that the Marquis of Londonderry, in a fit of delirium, has deprived himself of life. The fatal event was accomplished during the momentary absence of his domestics; and though an instantaneous discovery took place, and Dr. Bankhead, (who was in the house) summoned to his Lordship's assistance, nothing could be done to preserve existence.

On Friday his Lordship had been to see a cricket-match, at Foot's Cray, and was taken ill. On Saturday his illness seemed to increase, accompanied with much fever. On Sunday a more favorable turn took place, and on Sunday night he slept very well, and appeared on Tuesday morning considerably better. Among the many statements given out at N. Cray, that, at 7 o'clock, on Monday morning, he was so much recovered, that he called for breakfast, of which he partook with appetite and apparent satisfaction. At eight o'clock, when the Marchioness left the apartment for a moment, the act of destruction took place. It was instantly discovered, and one of his footmen supported him until Dr. Bankhead was called. After some struggles of expiring nature, a glimpse of reason appeared to return. He pressed Dr. Bankhead's hand, and said, "Doctor, I die a happy man."

The verdict of the Coroner's jury was, "that the Most Noble the Marquis of Londonderry, on the 12th of August, and for some time previous, had labored under a grievous disease of the mind, and that, under the operation of that malady, he did on the same day, with his knife, inflict a deadly wound in his neck, whereof he died; no other person being in any way or manner concerned in his death."

The knife by which the Marquis consummated the deplorable act was what is generally called a nail knife, having a file on the extremity nearest the handle, and the remaining part a blade of an inch long.

The deceased, shortly before the awful event, told his confidential valet that "he was sure there was a design upon his life; he knew he was beset with assassins."

It is believed in the best informed political circles, that Sir Charles Stewart will succeed Lord Londonderry, as Foreign Secretary. But it is stated that Lord Liverpool intends to make it a *sine qua non*, that Mr. Canning will have the management of the House of Commons.—When Lord Liverpool heard of the death of his noble colleague, he was, for a long time, unable to speak, and his nerves were agitated in a most extraordinary manner. *Traveller.*

Lord Londonderry was the eldest son of the late Marquis of Londonderry (to whose title he succeeded on the death of his father last year,) and of Lady Sarah Frances Conway, sister to the late Marquis of Hertford, his Lordship's first wife He was born June 18, 1769, and consequently was in the 53d year of his age. He received his early education at Armagh, under Archdeacon Hurrock: and at 17, (1786) was entered at St. John's College, Cambridge. After remaining for the usual time at the University, he made a tour on the Continent, and on his return to his native country, entered on that political career which has since been so successful. His first exploit was starting as a candidate to represent the county of Down, in which his father's estates lay, where his father's influence could be best exerted. The contest was long, keen, and expensive, costing his father 30,000*l*.

It is singular that Napoleon Bonaparte, the Duke of Wellington, and the Marquis of Londonderry, should all have been born in the same year, viz: the year 1769.

Christian slaves were so plentiful at Constantinople, that a lad was sold for a small bundle of vegetables!

The owners of the Duke of Wellington steam packet have advertised they would carry passengers from Liverpool to Runcorn for *nothing*, and forward them to Manchester for 2*s.* 3*d.* The other packets immediately followed their *liberal* example.

Thorogood, one of the proprietors of the Times Coach, from Norwich to London, has actually driven the whole distance, 186 miles, and been in both those cities *every day* for more than a twelve month.

A steam boat, called the Rising Star, of seventy horse power, and 400 tons, had sailed from England for South America.

The new *marriage* act, it appears, is so bewildered with legal jargon, technicalities, and tautology, that many persons who have been joined in wedlock, complain that they really cannot decide, from perusing it, whether they are married or not.

ST. PETERSBURG, JULY 20.

The Persian Ambassador, Mizra, Saleb, has arrived in this city.

The Institutes of the Russian Law, published by command of the Emperor, by the legislative Committee, begins as follows:

Sec. 1. The Sovereign as Autocrat is the source of all political and civil power. The first principle which serves the Russian Monarch as a guide in the exercise of his power is *declared in the Act of the Holy Alliance.*

SPAIN

Is preparing for a storm. The Cortes and people know that their king is a traitor to his country, and false to his oath; and they act accordingly. We doubt not he will be summoned to the Congress of Verona. He will not be permitted to go; and that disobedience of their mandate will be construed into a justification for the march of the troops of the Holy Alliance upon Spain, and their first manifesto will proclaim, that they do not interfere in the internal regulations of other nations.

[*Democratic Press.*

Advices from Madrid to Aug. 7th, had reached London. The king it was said, had agreed to form a new ministry. Gen. Lopez Banos, the new Minister of War, arrived in Madrid on the evening of the 5th. The liberal party hailed his arrival with exultation. He was expected greatly to influence the appointment of other ministers, and to urge the adoption of energetic measures for defeating the wicked designs of the external and internal enemies of the liberties of Spain. Mina arrived in the capital on the 4th, to confer with the Government on the means of tranquilising Catalonia.

The conduct of the Duke of Infanto is still regarded with suspicion. He was ordered to Badajos, and, on his application to the Government, was permitted to pass the second military district—but on the express condition he should reside in Corunna. On his way he lingered at Ponferrada, and the government had to send fresh orders to him to proceed to his destination. Rumors had prevailed of his having headed a party of insurgents.

The accounts from the provinces do not possess much interest. Some skirmishes with the banditti, who take the title of "Soldiers of the Faith," are detailed. It appears that these insurgents, though they commit great depredations on the defenceless inhabitants, are incapable of coming into the field with any force—and that when they do shew themselves they are invariably defeated by a very inferior number of the Constitutional troops.

The following extract of a letter from Madrid, dated the 3d of August, gives a brief, and probably a pretty correct view of the present situation of Spain:

"No government—under military despotism—the king as headstrong as ever, and a prisoner—his advisers jealous of him and of each other—no consistency, no talent—no money—direct contributions—insurrection in the provinces—dread of it here—murders—exiles—absence of all confidence—military censorship—suppressions—confiscations: this is our actual situation. From what has happened, judge what will happen: streams of blood must flow."

New Flag.—The State of Peru has established a new flag. It consists of three stripes; the two exterior stripes of carnation red, and a white one between them. In the centre of the white stripe will be a sun in carnation red; the superior flag or flag of the State, a carnation red, with a sun all in white in the centre. The colors of merchantmen to be the same as the national, three stripes.—*Bost. Cent.*

LITTLE ROCK, (ARK.) AUG. 20.

Indian Treaty.—A grand Council of the chiefs, warriors, &c. of the Cherokee and Osage Indians, took place at Fort Smith, the beginning of this month, for the purpose of concluding a treaty of peace and amity between the two nations. We are happy to learn, by gentlemen who left there since the Council broke up, that an amicable treaty of peace has been the result of the Council. Gov. Miller, Col. Arbuckle, and Col. Brearley, U. S. Agent of Indian Affairs, were present at the Council, and assisted in concluding the treaty.

We understand that Gen. *E. P. Gaines* arrived at Fort Smith a few days ago. Maj. *Bradford* has also arrived.—*Gazette.*

SALISBURY:

TUESDAY MORNING, OCT. 15, 1822.

As every proposal for the dissemination of useful knowledge among the inhabitants of our country is generally received with approbation, we might reasonably expect that every plan for the amelioration of the political condition of the citizens of North-Carolina, would likewise be hailed as the precursor of a more equitable policy in the State government. But we have melancholy evidence, that there are men in our State whose notions of political justice are so warped by interest, or prejudice, or something else, that they imagine every effort of the people to amend their political charter (that it may harmonize with the enlightened views of the present day) is an indication that *treason* is plotting in the country. These men say, that the people are less enlightened, and less capable of self-government, in North-Carolina, than they were forty-six years ago!! That the human mind *retrogrades*, instead of advancing, is a principle so preposterous, that it seems strange there should be a man in the United States who believes in it. But, paradoxical as the principle is, it is the pivot on which the whole of the objection to the calling of a Convention turns.

Our Eastern brethren are so zealous in opposing every thing that bears the least affinity to improvement, or political reform, that it is with peculiar satisfaction we hear a sentiment so just and liberal as the following from them—it was taken from the Elizabeth City Star:

"The citizens of North-Carolina have not thought enough for themselves, and consequently have not acted with due deliberation, or with a proper regard to their interest. They have been too much thought for by others."

To the truth of the above sentiment we most willingly subscribe,—particularly as applicable to the Western part of the State. But the time has *now arrived* when the people of the West are not only beginning to *think*, but also to *act*, for themselves. We this week present our readers with the proceedings of the people of *Cabarrus County*, which is *one more* evidence in confirmation of the above declaration.

Cabarrus County.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

Messrs. Editors: On Thursday, the 3d inst. a number of the most respectable citizens of the county of Cabarrus convened at the Court-House in Concord, for the purpose of devising some plan to redress the grievances under which the people of the *West* have been so long labouring, and attempting in vain, through the medium of our Legislature, to redress. They have framed a resolution, which certainly entitles them to the respect and applause of every intelligent mind, and every advocate of a representative form of government,—proposing a new plan of obtaining that which is (and apparently the only means) the ardent desire of a majority of the people of North-Carolina—to wit, a *Convention:* which resolution is in the following words:

"Whereas we, the officers belonging to the regiment of Militia of Cabarrus County, have seen with regret application after application, upon the subject of a Convention, rejected by the Legislature of this state; we are, therefore, determined not to apply in that way any longer, but see the necessity of adopting some other plan, which is a right guaranteed to us by the constitution of the state: *Be it therefore resolved*, that each Captain will hold a private muster on or before the first Saturday of November next, for the purpose of electing two persons within the bounds of their respective companies, to serve as Delegates, and to meet at the Court-House in Concord, on the second Saturday of said month, to take into consideration the most eligible mode of calling a *Convention* within this state.

Isaac Wilie, *Col.*	W. Weddington, *Capt.*
Wm. Allen, *Lt. Col.*	Geo. Barnhart, *Capt.*
Wm. S. Allison, *Maj.*	Francis Ross, *Capt.*
Robert Pharr, *Capt.*	John Irwin, *Capt.*
Robt. Pickens, *Capt.*	O. Alexander, *Pay M.*
Ibsan Cannon, *Capt.*	J. M. Barringer, *Lieut.*
James M'Ree, *Capt.*	Rincholt Sadler, *Lieut.*
Benj. Plunket, *Capt.*	George Scott, *Lieut.*
J. C. Barringer, *Capt.*	John Clay, *Lieut.*
John M. Black, *Capt.*	

TEXAS.

In this week's paper, our readers will find a letter from Mr. W. W. Walker, who paid a visit the last summer to the province of Texas. The letter was communicated for publication, by a gentleman who assures us he is ready to vouch for the correctness of the statements and descriptions contained in it. Although, in the main, the writer may be tolerably correct, we cannot consistently say *amen* to all of his enraptured descriptions, nor to *all* of his grave political speculations,—especially, we cannot subscribe to that part which so broadly condemns, as impolitic, the provisions of the Florida Treaty; for we always have believed (and we yet have no shadow of reason to alter that belief) that the possession of the Floridas is quadruple the value to the nation of the *disputed* title we once held to a part of the Spanish province of Texas. We doubt not but Mr. Walker wrote from an honest belief; but every reflecting person will set down his description as being too highly colored. He seems to have fallen in love with every thing he saw. It appears, no doubt, to him, that

"There Ceres' gifts in waving prospect stand;
"And nodding, tempt the joyful reaper's hand."

But we all know how enthusiastic feelings will warp the judgment of a man. In this instance, we are sure, Mr. Walker has suffered his zeal (coupled with his interest, no doubt) to get the upper hand of his sober judgment; otherwise he would not have indulged in so hyperbolical a description as to compare Texas, *in every respect*, to the PROMISED land, for the inheritance of which the chosen people of Israel endured the privation and distress of a forty years' journey through a wilderness.

The inhabitants of the old settlements of our country have so often been cajoled away from a comfortable and easy living, by exaggerated accounts of some distant country, "flowing with milk and honey," and have so often been sorely disappointed, that it is not now so easy a matter as it formerly was, to impose upon their credulity.

NEXT SENATOR TO CONGRESS.

Our readers will recollect, that in a preceding number of this paper we republished a paragraph from the *Halifax Compiler*, in which the sapient Editor asserts it as a "fact" that General Stokes declines a re-election to the Senate of the United States. Having previously heard the contrary, and moreover knowing that the assertions of the Compiler are not always to be relied upon, we took the liberty to withhold our credence until he gave better authority. Instead, however, of furnishing authority for his former assertions, he flies off from the point, and in his usual *chaste* style and language, fills up a whole column with *badinage* against Gen. Stokes. Had this modest Editor confined himself to lavishing frothy praises on Mr. Branch,—with lifting him among "the brightest stars,"—calling him the "ornament of North-Carolina,—the best, most efficient, and active talent,"—and, by way of an *ad capet tanden*, to bestow upon his favorite this strange compliment, that he "*will shine as bright as the brightest amid the three hundred and odd*,"—he might have indulged himself to the full gratification of his own sycophancy, or until Mr. Branch nauseated with the gross incense, without our regarding it. But when he quits fawning on his favorite, and turns in to abusing Gen. Stokes, he deserves a much severer notice than we are disposed now to give him. We have too much respect for both the gentlemen, unceremoniously to drag them into our columns, and canvass their respective merits. But had we the same disregard for personal feelings that the Editor of the Compiler seems to have, we are certain that General Stokes would have nothing to fear from a comparison with Mr. Branch.

With Gen. Stokes we have but a slight *personal* acquaintance,—with Mr. Branch, none at all; but we know them both as public characters. Gen. Stokes was a public man before the now full grown Editor of the Compiler was swaddled by his nurse. He is one of those gray-headed veterans who, in the days of trouble, fought for the rights we now enjoy—among other rights, for the liberty of the press, by the licentious exercise of which he is now abused. Shortly after the revolution, he entered into the service of North-Carolina, and since then has never been out of it. He has served the state in various capacities, and always with faithfulness and ability. In the year 1804, he was chosen by the Legislature as Senator to Congress, but declined the situation: he was, the year after, re-chosen by the Senate to his old post of Clerk of that body; where he continued until 1816,—when he was elected in opposition to Mr. *Branch*, to fill the remainder of Mr. Turner's term in the Senate of the United States. He was then opposed by Mr. *Yancey*, for the succeeding term of six years, and was elected. These are facts without comments; and we would, with diffidence, conclude from these, that the Legislature knows fully as much about these gentlemen as the Editor of the Halifax Compiler.

As for Mr. Branch, he is not accountable for the folly of his friend; and, therefore, we are unwilling to bring him forward, and carry out the parallel. We moreover have too much regard for truth, to fall upon him, *pell-mell*, and deny his merits. He has merits, and has our respect in common with the other citizens of the state. Mr. Branch was a respectable member of the Legislature; made a respectable speaker of the Senate, and was a very good Governor of the State. As Governor of the State his merits consisted more in not acting at all, than in doing any thing. He did not follow the example of some of his predecessors, and reprieve or pardon every scoundrel that was convicted by the courts; he left the laws to take their course: and this is the respect wherein he made a good governor.

But as the wise and prudent Editor of the Compiler seems to be such a great admirer of *speeches*, we should be glad to learn where Mr. B. ever distinguished himself as an orator. The knowing Editor goes on to say of Genl. S. that he is one of the most "variant voters" in the Senate. To this we give a flat denial; and would ask for proof, did we not know that *proof* is a commodity in which the Compiler does but seldom deal. We have for several years been constant and attentive observers of the proceedings of Congress; and we assert it, without fear of contradiction, that there is not in the whole Senate, a member whose votes have been more consistent, and whose course has been more uniform, than Genl. Stoke's. Even the Compiler himself says, "The principles of Mr. Stokes we have never heard questioned." Precious confession! from such a source.

But we have already said enough upon this matter, and regret that the imprudence of the Halifax Editor has made it necessary for us to say this much. We are sure that it is not necessary, as the Legislature is better acquainted with Genl. Stokes than either the Editor of the Compiler or ourselves; and, if we mistake not, the Halifax compiler itself, is not unknown to the Legislature. It is the same paper that, in 1820, commenced its vile attack upon another public servant, and labored to bring infamy upon a venerable head that has grown gray in the service of the State. As bad as the memory of the Editor is, he must recollect the result of his labours in that business. He must still have fresh in his memory the many compliments bestowed upon him on that occasion by members of the Legislature. His attack on Genl. Stokes is commenced pretty much in the same spirit, and with the same motives, that actuated him against Treasurer Haywood; and, we have no doubt, in the one case he will acquire as much honor and glory as he did in the other.

GENERAL JACKSON.

FROM THE BOSTON PATRIOT.

We have to day another state nomination—the hero of New-Orleans—an honest man and a noble soldier, Andrew Jackson. Tennessee is determined that her great man, of whom she is so justly proud, shall not be forgotten, and therefore at this early day offers him as a candidate for the first office in the gift of the United States. Although this movement may be a little premature, our own bias is at present in favor of state nominations. Any thing to get rid of a Congressional Caucus! any thing that will afford a tolerable substitute, and give us a candidate in whom we all may conscientiously unite.

Tennessee and South-Carolina have already expressed their sentiments. Let the other states in the course of the ensuing winter pursue the same course. We shall then be able to infer what are the chances of the several candidates, and he, among them, who has the best support, might and probably would unite a majority of the votes. If the experiment failed, there would still be time for a Congressional Caucus.

From the New-Orleans Gazette.

We observe with great satisfaction that General Jackson is before the people as a candidate for the office of President of the United States. It appears from a letter published in the Louisiana Advertiser of yesterday, that one branch of the legislature of Tennessee has unanimously recommended him to the electors, and there is little doubt he will receive all the votes of that highly respectable state. It is propable, also, that he will be supported by South-Carolina, Georgia and Mississippi. The state of Alabama has literally been created by Gen. Jackson. It was he who expelled the savages from its territory, who fixed the sites of many of its towns, and who gave the first impulse to the tide of population by which its fertile plains have been filled. Alabama, we think, will unquestionably give him its votes. With respect to Louisiana, there is not a shadow of doubt that her whole weight will be thrown into the scale of Jackson, the hero by whose wisdom and energy she was saved from ravage and desolation. Every honest Louisianian is the personal friend of the old warrior. Intrigue, and hypocrisy, and denunciation, will be uselessly employed in favor of any other candidate.

FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

An extract of a letter from New-Orleans, dated Sept. 3, to a gentleman in this place, says—"We are enjoying most astonishing health here, at this moment—not a single case of yellow fever has disturbed our repose. They are not so fortunate at Pensacola—a dreadful visitation of that disease—which has driven the council to a country tavern in the pine woods, where they are making laws for the territory.

Our cotton crops will be unusually fine and extensive this season; but I apprehend the price will be low. We are overflowing with the last year's tobacco, and no demand for it. This, with the low price of flour, is a dreadful calamity to the western people.—*Alexandria Herald.*

COTTON.

CHARLESTON, SEPT. 14.—The market has remained in a dormant state throughout the week—if any sales have been effected, they are very limited in extent.—The old stock of cotton has been much reduced, and the new is now treading upon its heels.

Prices Current, at Wilmington, N. C Sept. 15.—Bacon assorted 12 a 14 cents; beeswax 32 a 35; corn pr bushel 60 a 75; cotton upland 11 a 12; flour superf. 8 50; tar in the water 2; rosin none; spirits turpentine 37 a 40.

MELANCHOLY OCCURRENCE.

On the 5th ultimo, in Jackson county, Indiana, a coroner's inquest was held on the body of Richard David, who was found dead in the woods. The inquest, on examination, was of opinion that his death was occasioned by the bite of a rattlesnake, which appeared upon his ancle. He was to have been married on the day following, to Miss Catharine Chambers, of this county—and was in search of his horse to ride on the occasion, when he received the deadly blow. No intelligence being had of him until the morning of the day in which he was to have been united to Miss Chambers, she made the necesssary preparations—the marriage party was collected—and were waiting in merry mood the approach of the expected bridegroom, when they received the painful intelligence of his death. The scene was then changed; and the intended bride, together with all who had assembled to witness their happy nuptials, repaired to his burial.—The reader can imagine the feelings of those who witnessed this solemn scene better than we can describe them. Instead of seeing him, with mirth and festivity, joined in marriage; they saw him cold and lifeless, conveyed to his grave. We received the above information from a respectable gentleman who was on the coroner's inquest. *Ind. Farmer.*

AWFUL CALAMITY.

By a gentleman passing this place from Chenango, we learn the following melancholy circumstances, which he stated to have occurred last week in the town of Otselic, in the above County.

A large number of men were employed in raising a barn; two young men were scuffling, and the neck of one was broken in the affray; in this situation he was carried before his father, who was holding a corner post of one of the bents; when (dreadful to relate!) the father, shocked at the horrid spectacle, left his hold, by which means the timbers fell and killed seven men on the spot.

Little Falls, N. Y. paper.

The cities of New York and Philadelphia, each, contain 70 houses of worship.

A person, at a boarding house in Newburyport, got up in his sleep, and jumped out of the chamber window of the 3d story, but came to the ground without sustaining any injury.

Albion K. Parris has been re-elected Governor of the State of Maine.

MOBILE, SEPT. 7.

We learn from Pensacola that fifteen persons were buried in one morning, who had died of the yellow fever. Dr. Bronaugh, President of the Legislative council, was severely infected. The governor and all the principal inhabitants are said to have left the city. The above unwelcome news came by the United States' revenue cutter Alabama, captain Foster, who arrived on the first instant; since which it has been reported that a boat which touched at Mobile Point brought a report that Dr. B. had died.

No Floridian was received by last Saturday's mail—a circumstance which has created fears in our minds for the fate of the worthy editor and others at Pensacola.

None so deaf as those that WON'T hear.

At York assizes, on Monday, as soon as the Lord Chief Justice had taken his seat, the names of the jurymen were called over, and several certificates of ill health, &c. were produced to account for the absence of some. One was produced by a juryman himself, stating his extreme deafness as a cause for being excused serving; when the following scene took place between the Lord Chief Justice and the Juryman:

Chief Justice—(In a loud voice)—How old are you, my good man? No answer.

Chief Justice—(In a louder voice)—How old are you? No answer.

Chief Justice—(Still louder)—How old are you? No answer.

Chief Justice—(In a very low tone)—Well, you are excused serving; can you hear that?

Answer—Yes; and he immediately left the court, amidst a roar of laughter.

English paper.

MARRIAGE.

At the late extra session of the legislature of Tennessee, an act was passed to amend the laws concerning mariages. No white man to intermarry with a negro, mulatto, or mustee, or any person of mixed blood, bond or free, till the third generation, under the penalty of $500; no minister of the gospel or justice to marry such persons, under the penalty of $500; and the said pretended marriages so celebrated shall be null and void. If any white man shall live with a negro, &c. as a man and wife, he shall forfeit 500 dollars, and shall be indicted in a circuit or county court, and punished at the discretion of the court; no clerk shall issue such license under the penalty of 500 dollars, and be subject to be indicted and punished at the discretion of the court.

Valuable Stock of Goods.

FOR Sale, the stock of goods formerly belonging to the firm of Cowan & Vail, of Charlotte, N. C. consisting of a general assortment of fresh and seasonable goods. Any person wishing to purchase, can call and examine for themselves, on or before the week of Mecklenburg Superior Court; at which time I will attend in Charlotte for the purpose of disposing of the same. JAMES COWAN,
4wt'26 *Surviving Partner.*

Valuable Houses & Lands

FOR SALE

I WILL sell, during the week of the Mecklenburg Superior Court, if not previously disposed of, the corner Lot, and Houses thereon, now occupied by Jonas Cohen, including the Store house now occupied by Cowan & Vail. This lot is one of the most eligible stands for business in the town of Charlotte. There are three tenements in the range of buildings, all of which are well calculated for store houses, with counting-rooms to each; and an attorney's office, stables, carriage house, &c.

I will also sell, at the same time and place, one small tract of land adjoining the town lands, containing 41¼ acres; all of which is good arable land. The greater part of this tract has been cleared, and is now under cultivation.

Also, I will sell, at the same time and place, one tract of land in Rowan county, on the waters of Withero's creek, adjoining the lands of John Cowan, sen. and others, containing three hundred acres. This tract is principally wood land, of a good quality, and well timbered, except about twelve acres of excellent meadow.

Terms will be made accommodating.
Oct. 14, 1822. JAMES COWAN.

Pocket Book Lost.

I LOST a red morocco Pocket Book, between my house, in the Forks of the Yadkin, and Salisbury, or in Salisbury, on the 11th inst. It contained a note of hand on Gustavus Boswell, jr. for $80; one on Edward Boswell, for $25; and one on Wm. Taggart, for upwards of $6; and a mortgage from Edward Boswell to myself, dated in March last, and $14 40 cents cash, and some papers not recollected. I will satisfy any person who finds, and will either leave it with Sheriff Jones in Salisbury, or deliver it to me.

GUSTAVUS BOSWELL, Sen.
Oct. 12, 1822. 3wt'25

Application will be made

TO the next General Assembly for a law to lay off a new County in that part of Rowan commonly denominated *The Forks*. Should this be refused, application will then be made for the establishment of separate Courts of Pleas and Quarter Sessions in Rowan—one in the Forks of the Yadkin, and another on the Lexington side of the River.—*Oct.* 14, 1822. '23

Five Cents Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, on Monday, the 30th of September, Archibald Gillimore, apprentice to the Blacksmith's Business. He is about 19 years old, tolerably well grown. The above reward, and no thanks, will be given to any person who will deliver said apprentice to me, living in Salisbury, N. C. All persons are forwarned from harboring or employing said apprentice, as I will rigidly enforce the law against such offenders. PHILIP JACOBS.
Oct. 14, 1822.—3wt'25

Sheriff's Office.

Salisbury, Oct. 14, 1822.

LETTERS addressed to the Sheriff of Rowan county, on official business, must hereafter be *post-paid*, or they will not be attended to, as there are great numbers of letters addressed to me from other counties, &c. I have found it necessary to adopt this course in order to save myself the expense of paying rather an uncomfortable sum in the course of a year, to the sole benefit of other people's pockets.

'23 SAMUEL JONES, *Sheriff.*

Lands for Sale.

I OFFER for sale the plantation whereon I now live, containing 200 acres, of as good upland as any in the county, situated 3½ miles from Salisbury, and one mile from A. Long's Mill. There are on the plantation a good dwelling house, barn, and out houses; a good distillery, with two stills, and about 40 empty hogsheads will be sold with the distillery; also on the farm, a good meadow, and good apple and peach orchards. Persons wishing to purchase are invited to call and view the premises.

I also offer for sale another plantation, adjoining the above, containing about 200 acres, within three miles of Salisbury; which has on it a good dwelling house and barn, kitchen and smoke house; a good meadow, and apple and peach orchards. Any person wishing to purchase either of the plantations, will please apply to the subscriber, who will shew them, and give any information required.

Oct. 12, 1822.—'23 P. H. SWINK.

Land for Sale.

THE heirs at law of John Hanes, Esq. deceased, being of age, in order to make a lawful title, now offer for sale, by private contract, that valuable tract of Land where said deceased formerly lived, containing 420 acres, lying in the county of Rowan, N. C. on the north-east side of the Main Yadkin river, 12 miles west of Salem, 25 miles north of Salisbury, 10 miles below Huntsville, and 2 miles south of Clemonsville. To which is attached, a good portion of first rate river low-ground, and a good body of first rate meadow-land. The high land is of oak, hickory, and pine growth, and of good quality; with about 100 acres in a good state of cultivation, with orchaads sufficient to make 500 gallons of brandy this year. The plantation is in good repair, with a new framed dwelling-house, kitchen, and smoke-house; with a good barn, tobacco houses, &c. A further description is deemed unnecessary, as it is expected any person wishing to purchase will see the premises..... which may be done by calling on the subscriber, living near the premises, who will at any time shew the land, and make contract for the above heirs. Any person wishing to purchase land in this part of the country, will do well to come and view the above land, as few such tracts are now for sale on the river. Terms will be accommodating.

If the above land is not sold at private sale before the *4th day of December next*, it will be sold at public sale on the premises, on that day; together with all the personal estate of said deceased. Where due attendance will be given, and conditions made known by me.

GEORGE HANES, *Administrator.*
October 7, 1822.—3wt'25

Dr. Asa M'Kinley,

INFORMS the citizens of Concord, and its vicinity, that he has located himself in the town of Concord, at Mr. Henry Williams', as *Physician*. Any calls that may be made in his professional line of business, will be promptly attended to. 3wt'24 *Oct.* 3, 1822.

Salisbury Cavalry.

THE officers and dragoons composing the company of cavalry under my command, are ordered to parade in the town of Salisbury on the 17th inst. completely equipped, to be reviewed by the Major General. It is requested that every man in my company should appear as clean and neat as possible.

GEORGE L. SMITH, *Capt.*
Oct. 1, 1822.—3wt'23

Salisbury Races.

THE Races over the Salisbury Turf, will commence on Wednesday, the 23d of October next.

First day, three mile heats; second day, two mile heats; third day, one mile heats,—free for all horses, geldings, or mares. Fourth day, the proprietors' purse,—free for all nags owned and raised in the county.

JAMES HUIE, *Treasurer.*
Salisbury, Sept. 24, 1822.—4wt'23

Division of Rowan.

NOTICE.—A bill will be laid before the next General Assembly for a division of Rowan county: the new county to be laid off on the north side of the River. *Sept.* 18, 1822. '20

Dancing School.

MR. SANSAY respectfully informs the Ladies and gentlemen of Salisbury, that he intends to open a *dancing school*, on the first of November next. On his arrival, he will give particular notice by another advertisement.

Oct. 1, 1822.—'21

Groceries, &c. for Sale.

THE subscriber has just received a choice supply of GROCERIES, which he offers for sale on the most reasonable terms, for *cash*. Among them are: Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, Rum, Rice, Figs, Raisins, Salt; and also, the usual supply of *Confectionaries*. Likewise, pint and half pint Tumblers. THOMAS HOLMES.
June 16, 1822.—106

Taken up and committed

TO the jail of Burke county, N. C. a bright mulatto man, who calls himself *Nelson*: he says he belongs to Reuben Picket, of Fairfield district, S. C. He is a chunky, thick set fellow, and appears to be about 18 or 20 years of age. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

JOHN M'GUIRE, *Jailor.*
Morganton, Sept. 22, 1822.—t'23p

A Swindler.

A SHORT time since, a man by the name of George Cartwright, a journeyman shoemaker, commenced working with me, and after getting into my debt, absconded without paying. He went off with a journeyman tailor, by the name of Lemens. It is supposed he will make for Tennessee, by the way of Lincolnton and Morganton. The object of this notice is to put the public on their guard, and let the character of the man keep pace with himself.

ASA TOMPSON.
Concord, July 29, 1822.—'[illegible]

MANSION HOTEL,

IN SALISBURY, NORTH-CAROLINA, BY

James Huie.

THIS elegant establishment, situated at the north corner of the Court-House, is now fitted up in a new and superior style, for the reception of Company. The greatest pains have been taken to procure for this establishment, furniture of every description, necessary for the comfort of Travellers. The most approved servants have been selected, with great care; the bar stocked with choice liquors, and the stables attended by obliging and attentive hostlers. The convenience of this situation for business is equal to any in the place. The house contains a number of private rooms, well calculated for the accommodation of Travellers and Boarders; attached to which there is a Dry Good and Book Store. To those who may please to call on him, he assures them that no pains shall be spared to render their stay comfortable and pleasing.

JAMES HUIE.
October 7, 1822.—'22

Watch Repairing, &c.

JAMES B. HAMPTON respectfully informs the public, that he occupies the old shop formerly owned by his father, on Main-street, a few doors south of the Court-House, Salisbury, where he is now prepared, with a good set of tools, to repair all kinds of

WATCHES & CLOCKS.

He assures all who may favor him with their custom, that their work shall be executed in as good a style as at any other shop in this part of the country. All kinds of old Jewelry repaired, and some kinds made. Jobs of every description in his line of business, will be thankfully received, and executed on a short notice. People who reside at a distance, by sending, may depend on having their work as faithfully attended to and returned, as though they were present.....and *only* the old established Salisbury prices charged.

Salisbury, Aug. 13, 1822. '14

Improved Cotton Gins.

THE subscribers take this method to inform the citizens of Rowan county, and counties adjacent, that they have commenced making *Cotton Saw Gins* on an improved plan. Those wishing to purchase Cotton Gins, by applying to us in Salisbury, a few doors north of the Court House, can be supplied as cheap as at any shop in this part of the state. All kinds of repairing done to Cotton Gins, at short notice, and on low terms.

SAMUEL FRALY,
ALEX'R. FRALY.
Salisbury, Oct. 1, 1822.—3mt'33

AGRICULTURAL NOTICE.

THE annual meeting of the Mecklenburg Agricultural Society will take place at the Court-House in Charlotte, on the 3d Saturday in October next; where the members, and others friendly to the cause of agricultural pursuits, are earnestly solicited to attend. We sincerely hope that every intelligent farmer in this county will turn out to a man, and produce specimens of their agricultural knowledge, together with their implements of husbandry, and live stock of every description; it being the science taugut our first parents before they fell from their first estate, before they knew those multiplied evils which have since been brought upon their descendants; and may, therefore, be said to have the blessing of the Deity himself. Let us arouse from our present lethargic state, and tear asunder the veil of prejudices that has shrouded our minds and paralized our intellectual exertions. We anticipate a numerous and respectable meeting; and hope, ere long, we will be able to say with one voice, *God speed the Plough!*

By order of the Society,
J. SMITH, *Rec. Sec'y.*
September 23, 1822.—3wt'23p

The Celebrated Horse

NAPOLEON,

WILL stand the ensuing season at my plantation, seven miles west of Salisbury, at ten dollars the season, five dollars the single leap, and fifteen dollars for insurance. The season will commence the 15th of September, and end the last of November. Produce of all kinds will be taken in payment at the market price.

MICHAEL BROWN.
September 9, 1822.—6wt'24

Catawba Nav'n Company.

THE Stockholders of the Catawba Navigation Company, are required to pay the third instalment on each share held by them respectively, together with all arrearages, to Duncan Campbell, Esq. treasurer of the company. The stock of all those who shall fail to comply with the above notice, will be positiveiy sold at Lincolnton, on the 23d day of October next.

By order of the Board.
ISAAC T. AVERY, *Pres'dt.*
Lincolnton, Aug. 1, 1822.—5wt'23

Land to be sold for Taxes.

I WILL sell, at the Court-House in Lincolnton, on Monday the 18th day of November next, the following tracts of land, (or so much thereof as will satisfy the taxes and contingent charges thereon) due for the years 1820 and 1821.

100 acres (owner not known) lying on Long Shoal Creek, joining lands of George Harman, Loville and Potter, and others, (not listed.)

125 acres belonging to the heirs of James Wilson, lying on Potts' Creek, joining lands of Daniel Conrad, Jacob Shuford and others, (do. do.)

200 acres lying on naked creek, joining lands of William Koons and others, supposed to belong to —— Davis' Legatees, (do. do.)

200 acres lying near the Catawba Springs, (belonging to —— Pringle's estate,) listed by Capt. John Reid for the year 1820, for the year 1821 not listed.

83 acres lying on Snow Creek, joining lands of John Null and others, (formerly listed by said Null) belonging to —— Rhyne, (do. do.)

200 acres lying on the waters of Maiden Creek and Pinch gut, joining lands of Henry Sides and George Lutz, supposed to belong to the legatees of —— Jarrett, (do. do.)

100 acres lying on Jacobs' River, joining lands of Joseph Johnson and others, supposed to be the property of William Reid, (do. do.)

200 acres lying on the Catawba River, joining lands of William Henderson, James Abernathy and others, the property of William Davidson, (do. do.)

Also, 7½ acres, lying on John Wilfong's Mill Creek, joining lands of John Wilfong, Jacob Star, and others, belonging to David Bollinger's legatees,—not listed. JOHN COULTER,
Sheriff of Lincoln County.
September 27th, 1822. '27p

Notice to Jailors.

RAN AWAY from my plantation, in Lancaster District, South-Carolina, on the 5th of Sept. a negro fellow by the name of *Peter*. He is about 22 or 23 years of age, six feet 2 or 3 inches high, of a slender make, thin visage, throws his head back and speaks with considerable consequence when conversing, has a sore on the bottom of his right foot, which is at present small, but the surrounding scar is larger than a dollar—the toes are useless—but he wears a shoe on that foot. I purchased Peter from Mr. John K. Vincent, who brought him from Orange county, N. C. near the Caswell line. In returning to that place, he will probably be lodged in some jail; and in that condition, I expect, will deny his name and owner. Any jailor who may have him in custody, will please direct a line to the subscriber, at Liberty Hill, Lancaster District, S. C.—for which satisfactory acknowledgements shall be rendered. JOHN GOOCH.
Oct. 1, 1822.—'21

Lots for Sale.

THERE will be exposed to Public Sale at Clinton, Rowan county, situate in the fork of the north and south Yadkin, on the 4th day of November next, being the first Monday of the month, the remaining unsold lots in the town plan of said place; one of which contains a large new frame building, nearly finished. Likewise, the adjoining lands, upwards of two hundred acres, a great part of which consists of valuable low grounds, reserving the plan of the town, the width and direction of the road, to the scite of the bridge commenced on the north Yadkin, and to the bridge of the south Yadkin. The sale will continue from day to day, until the property is all disposed of; and a credit of one and two years given for the purchase money, with interest, the purchaser giving bond and security. Attention will be given, by

J. A. PEARSON,
JOHN CALLOWAY,
2mt'24 C. S. WOODS.

The sale of the above property is postponed to the 28th day of November, it being the last Thursday in the month—the sale to continue from day to day, until closed. *Oct.* 14.

Blind Horses.....cured.

THE subscriber wishes to inform the citizens of the United States, that he has obtained a patent from the President of the United States for a new and useful discovery in the method of curing BLINDNESS in Horses. The manner of treatment is simple, and very easily performed. Numbers of people have given certificates of the great usefulness of this discovery, and others are ready to testify in the same way, should they be called on. The subscriber wishes it not to be understood, that horses whose eyes have become dead, can be brought to their sight again; but, in many cases, where they have been blind from one to seven years, by his method they have been restored to perfect sight, and ever after remained so.

Rights for States, or single counties, may be obtained by applying, either personally or by letter, to the subscriber, or his agent, in the town of Huntsville, Surry county, N. Carolina. A right for a single county will be sold at from 50 to 100 dollars, proportioned to the population thereof. JOSEPH SATER.
Surry county, N. C. Aug. 12, 1822. 3mt'26

LIST *of Letters remaining in the Post Office at Charlotte, N. C. the 1st of October*, 1822.

Paris Alexander, Hezekiah Alexander, Susannah Alexander 2, Doct. Archd. G. Anderson 2, Asenith Alexander, Edward L. Alexander, Wallace Alexander 2, Robert. Allen. Robert Barnhill, Allen Baldwin, Anderson Beaty, John L. Barnett, Darling Belk, Murphy Bryant, Elizabeth Beaty, Lewis Brawner 2. Capt. Isaac Campbell 2, William Cook 2, Ezariah Coburn, Margaret Currey, James Cowan, Rev. Saml. C. Caldwell, David Chambers, George Cartwright, David Cross, William Carnes. Wm. L. Davidson, Robert Davis, Andrew Dunn, Mary Dinkins, Walter Davis, David Dougherty, E. Davidson, Sarah Dinkins. Sarah E. Erwin, Frederick Ezell. John D. Graham, Genl. George Graham, Robert Glass, Ephraim A. Green, Thomas Gray, Needham Griffis, William Gerby, John C. C. Gunn, Alexander Garden, John Garrison. Sarah Haynes, John Hammonds, Elender Hudson, Nancy Hoguelen, G. W. Hueston, Eli Hamilton, John Harris, Andrew Hipp, John W. Herron, Alexander Hogan, John Hode, Jonathan Harris 2, James P. Henderson. Mrs. Barbary Johnston. James Kirk 2. Samuel F. Love, Samuel W. Lindsay. Hugh M'Kee, Samuel Moore 2, Thomas M'Neely, James M'Leary, Duncan B. M'Rae, Andrew M'Leary, James Mulcove. Peter Newland.—Jonathan Orr 2, Miss Lemira Osborne. William Price, Wm. B. Porter, Robert Potts, Col. Thos. G. Polk, Charles S. Polk. William Redford, Milas I. Robinson Edward Smith, Margery Scott, Robert Silliman, Gabriel Sibley, Holden W. Shelby, John Stillwell, John Smith, Cannon H. Shipp, Elihu L. Sherrell 2, James Spratt. Miss Milly Todd, John M. Thomas.—James Vickery 2, John Varner. Hugh Walker, Godfrey Williamson, Joseph Wilson, Rev. John M. Wilson, James Wallace, John Wilson, Jeremiah Wents, James White, John Williamson, Rev. Wm. Wilson, Robert Walkup 3.

3wt'25 WM. SMITH, *P. M.*

LETTERS remaining in the Post-Office at Concord, N. C. Oct. 1, 1822.

WILLIAM S. ALEXANDER, William Atkerson, Louisa Alexander, David Allen. B.—David Bradford, Andrew Bostian, Joshua Baker, Daniel Burdick, Herum Brown. C.—William T. Cowles, John Con, Erastus or John Case. E.—John Eddleman, Joshua Ellegood, Elizabeth Ettle. F.—Frederick Freesland, Alexander Ferguson. G.—Susannah Glover, William Glover. H.—Joseph Howel, Levi Hunycut, Mr. Harris, (Taylor) Samuel Harris, Thomas Hope 2, Jacob Hagler, Thompson Hunt, Webb Hart, Archibald Houston, William Hatly. J.—Elizabeth Johnson. K.—Francis Kirkpatrick, Samuel Killaugh, Col. D. Kerr. L.—Geo. Litaker, Christopher Lifler, James Lamb. M.—Joseph M'Kinly, Paul Misenhimer, Mathias Mitchell, John M'Clarty, Nathaniel Monteeth, Christopher Melker, James M'Clary, John Means, John Mullens. O.—Daniel Oudy. P.—Phifer & M'Ree 2, John Pharr, Peter Pless, Daniel Propes, Nathan Phillips. R.—Henry Rosaman, Hugh Ross, Philip Rumple, Seth Rogers, Peter Rumple, Francis Ross. S.—Elizabeth Spain, Satterwhite & Travis, Martin Stough, Philip Shive, Asa Smith, Jonathan Smith, John Stafford. V.—Alfred Venison. W.—Rev. John M. Wilson, Mary Wilie, Paul Walter, James Wise. Y.—John Yow. D. STORKE, *A. P. M.*

Constables' Executions

For sale at this Office.

Writs Venditioni Exponas,

For sale at this Office.

State of North-Carolina,

HAYWOOD COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Sept. Sessions, 1822: Thomas Green, administrator of Elijah Green, deceased, *vs.* Silas M. Green....Original attachment, levied on land. It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant in this case is not an inhabitant of this State, it is therfore *Ordered*, that publication be made in the Western Carolinian for six weeks, that the defendant appear at our next Connty Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be holden for the county of Haywood, at the Court-House in Waynesville, on the last Monday in December next, then and there to plead or demur, or judgment will be entered against him ex parte, and the land condemned accordingly.

Witness, ROBT. LOVE, *Clerk H. C. C.*
Price adv. $2 6wt'29

State of North-Carolina,

ROWAN COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Session, 1822: Joseph Davis *vs.* John Caldwell.....original attachment, levied, &c. It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this state, it is therefore *Ordered*, that publication be made for six weeks successively, in the Western Carolinian, printed in Salisbury, that the defendant appear at our next court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the county of Rowan, at the Court-House in Salisbury, on the third Monday of November next, then and there to replevy, plead or demur, or judgment will be entered against him, according to the plantiff's demand,

Test. JOHN GILES, *C. R. C. C.*
Price adv. $2—6wt'26

State of North-Carolina.

BURKE COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Sept. Term, 1822. David Tate, in right of Thomas Cole and David Davenport, *vs.* Adam Carver, and the heirs of Martin Davenport, deceased: Petition for partition. Whereas David Tate, in right of Thomas Cole and David Davenport, hath applied to the County Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for Burke county, to divide and make partition of three tracts of land, belonging to the heirs of Martin Davenport; and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that Thomas Davenport is not an inhabitant of this state, it is therefore ordered by the court, that publication be made in the Western Carolinian, published in Salisbury, for six weeks, that the said Thomas Davenport appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the county of Burke, at the Court House in Morganton, on the fourth Monday of January next, then and there to answer, plead or demur to this petition, or judgment pro confesso will be taken against him.

Sept. 7, 1822. J. ERWIN, *Clerk.*
Price adv. $2 00. 6wt'27

State of North-Carolina,

WILKES COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, July Term, 1822.—George Parks *vs.* the real estate of John Demmit, deceased.....Petition for partition.—It appearing that Nancy Caudle, or her heirs, are not inhabitants of another state—*Ordered*, that publication be made for six weeks in the Western Carolinian, that they appear at the next county court, to be held for the county of Wilkes, at the Court-House in Wilkesboro', on the first Monday in November next, and plead, answer or demur, or the petition will be heard ex parte.

R. MARTIN, *C. W. C. C.*
9wt'23p

Marshal's Sale.

BY virtue of an execution to me directed, issued from the Circuit Court of North-Carolina, at the instance of the United States' Bank, against Alexander Frohock and Alexander Long, sen. will be exposed to public auction, for cash, at the Court-House in Salisbury, North-Carolina, on the 31st day of October next, a certain tract of *Land*, lying on the Yadkin river, supposed to contain one thousand acres, more or less, in the county of Rowan, North-Carolina. This tract of land is the tract that Alexander Frohock sold to Judge Murphey.

Due attendance will be given by me,
BEVERLY DANIEL, *Marshal.*
By JAMES TURNER, *Dep. Marshal.*
Sept. 19, 1822.—6t'25

By the Governor of the State of North-Carolina.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, by an act of the General Assembly of the State of North-Carolina, the Governor of the State is authorised to cause the unsold lands lately acquired by treaty from the Cherokee tribe of Indians, to be offered for sale: Now, therefore, I, Gabriel Holmes, Governor of the state of North-Carolina, do hereby declare and make known that a public sale for the disposal, agreeably to law, of the said lands shall be commenced at Waynesville, in the county of Haywood, on Monday the 28th of October next, under the superintendance of a Commissioner, appointed for that purpose, who is authorized by my letter of instructions, to adjourn the said sale to, or near the site which shall previously be laid off for a town, on the said lands, should such adjournment be deemed advisable. One eighth part of the purchase money will be required of the purchaser, at the time of the sale, and bond and security for the payment of the balance, in the following instalments, viz: One eighth at the expiration of one year, one fourth at the expiration of two years, one fourth at the end of three years, and the remainder at the end of four years. The sale to continue two weeks, and no longer.

Given under my hand and the seal of the State, at Raleigh, on the 12th day of September, 1822.

GABRIEL HOLMES
5wt'25

Constables' Attachments

FOR sale at the office of the Carolinian; and, also, Constables' Capiases.

Writing Paper,

FOR sale at the office of the "Carolinian," at three dollars twenty-five cents per ream. Also, two reams broken foolscap, $2 50; And one bundle Super Royal, for wrapping.

Blanks,

OF the various kinds commonly in use, for sale at the Office of the WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

Letter Press Printing,

OF every description, neatly and correctly executed at this Office, on short notice.

The Muse! whate'er the Muse inspires,
My soul the tuneful strain admires....

FROM THE CONNECTICUT MIRROR.

TO THE MARQUIS LA FAYETTE.

We'll search the earth, and search the sea,
To cull a gallant wreath for thee:
And every field for freedom fought,
And every mountain height, where aught
Of Liberty can yet be found,
Shall be our blooming harvest ground.
Laurels in garlands hang upon
Thermopylæ and Marathon—
On Bannockburn the thistle grows—
On Runneymead the wild rose blows—
And on the banks of Boyne, its leaves
Green Erin's shamrock wildly weaves;
In France, in sunny France we'll get
The Fleur de lys and mignonette,
From every consecrated spot
Where lies a martyr'd Hugunot,
And cull *even here* from many a field,
And many a rocky height,
Bays that our vales and mountains yield,
Where men have met to fight
For law, and liberty, and life,
And died in freedom's holy strife,
Below Atlantic seas—below
The waves of Erie and Champlain,
The sea-grass and the corals grow,
In rostral trophies round the slain,
And we can add, to form thy crown,
Some branches worthy thy renown.
Long may the chaplet flourish bright,
And borrow from the heavens its light!
As with a cloud that circles round
A star, when other stars had set—
With glory shall thy brow be bound,
With glory shall thy head be crown'd,
With glory—starlike, cinctured yet!
For earth, and air, and sky, and sea,
Shall yield a glorious wreath to thee.

MY ABSENT LOVE.

For six long months did fate ordain
I should from her I love be parted;
I was of course, like a true swain,
Dying with grief, quite broken-hearted.
According to establish'd rule,
I raved 'bout eyes, and lips like rubies,
And hearts,—in short, I play'd the fool,
Like many other love-sick boobies.

Fortune at length more kind did prove,
Granted from grief a short cessation;
And swiftly on the wings of love,
I homeward sped—all expectation.
Eager fond raptures to renew—
The thought e'en now my brain amazes;
Quick to the well known spot I flew,
And found my love—as drunk as blazes!

Topographical.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

Extract of a letter from William W. Walker, of Mississippi, to his father, Felix Walker, Esq. of Haywood county, North-Carolina, descriptive of the province of Texas; dated

Natchez, Aug. 27, 1822.

DEAR FATHER: My late visit to Texas, you know, was not undertaken without due deliberation, nor without an important object to myself; and it may, in the end, be serviceable to mankind. I was invited there from a motive at once laudable and interesting. The result of my mission is not yet known, but I hope soon to learn it through Col. Childs, who accompanied me to Texas, and who is now at Mexico, and is jointly interested with me in the enterprise.

This beautiful country baffles all power of description, therefore I cannot say of it as it deserves. Still it is not without its faults; timber is, in some places, scarce; this is the case in prairies, which are sometimes bounded by the horizon alone; but not generally so. The common prairies are from one to two or three miles wide, affording good land, and some places excellent water. Along the streams, which are numerous, timber of good quality, common to southern countries, abounds; such as oak, hickory, ash, cherry, &c. In the lower parts, next the coast, there are great quantities of best live oak, fit for ship building. Taking the country generally, between the large streams, it may with justice be said to be a series of good land, interspersed with prairies, the timber mostly lying on small streams. The large rivers are well timbered. The valleys are some of them from 10 to 15 miles wide, affording good land; while the higher lands are of moderate soil, say second quality, fit for the culture of cotton, corn, wheat, tobacco, and I might add, contrary to the production of our high lands in Mississippi and Louisiana, sugar cane: all of which may be cultivated here to the greatest perfection. The wheat of this country is no where surpassed, in quality or production the rust, that formidable assailant, so common in northern climates, is scarcely known, or has not yet been discovered in the small experience of the small farms cultivated here. Coffee, in the opinion of well informed men, who are acquainted with its culture, may be produced with as good success here as in the southern provinces of Mexico. Although this delighful country has every thing done for it by nature that can be desired, in spreading a feast for all that lives, and affording the means preparatory to the improvement of art and industry, yet man has done little for himself, having never felt the necessity of tilling the soil for the necessary support of life, or with views of acquiring wealth. It now only requires improvement, and wants every thing that is derived from civilization and industry, to make it shine, for it is literally a wilderness. There is, however, a tide of emigration flowing towards Texas, which promises an increasing population. Men of every description, with and without families, are settling down, wherever they like best. While the health and salubrity of the climate is such, that men of the most tender constitutions are able to endure the hardships of living and sleeping in the woods without any other shelter than the canopy that overspreads the hemisphere; and subsisting without any bread but what they carry, and such meat as is taken in the woods, of which there is abundance.

The principal settlements are conducted under the patronage of Mr. Stephen F. Austin, late of St. Louis, Mississippi, [probably Missouri.] The new government makes liberal donations of land to actual settlers; allowing to each head of a family, 640 acres; to a feme covert, 320; to each minor, 160; for each servant, 80; —wherever they wish to settle and improve. Thus a home is given to many a poor family of the United States, as well as an asylum for those of other nations. The Florida treaty has deprived the United States of an extensive and most agreeable territory, and of an immense source of revenue, in ceding the right of Texas to Spain, as well as an extensive population within our limits, that would have greatly increased our national strength. The effect and misfortune of that treaty may be felt for centuries to come. The wealth of that country is incalculable. Laying aside the metalic productions, which, all Spanish America conceded, was of equal value in mines to any province of Spain north of the equator, (on which account the Viceroy ordered all mines to be shut on pain of death,) the sales of the land would have made the government rich. Never was there a treaty so prejudicial to government; it will be lamented by those unborn. The poor might here have found a home, the weary a resting place; the rich would here have employed their capital to advantage; and people generally, of every description, however diversified and various their employments, even in the same neighborhood, might have found what would at once interest and please them, under the auspices of our mild and happy government.

The Mexican empire is pursuing a sure policy, to make the country valuable: they invite Americans to settle amongst them, and give them land; thereby establishing a strong, active militia, forming a firm barrier against hostile Indians on the one hand, and lawless depredators on the other; at the same time making it the interest of all to defend their homes, and the government that gave them. Yet I am not pleased with the *form* of government; it is a limited monarchy; but as Mexico has not bought her independence at the expense of much blood, it is perhaps better the change should be gradual. Her fields, as yet, have not (like Colombia) been stained with the blood of patriots, I mean during the late change; her mothers and widows have not witnessed the butcheries of their sons and husbands, or heard their children's cries. Sprinkled with the blood of their slaughtered fathers, while it yet flows fresh from the scaffolds, these, and these alone, know how to value civil liberty in its full extent. I think the policy of Mexico, at this time, is practically good, but the great danger is in continuing the supreme power in one man too long. The love of power has a strong influence on the mind of man; it knows no stopping place, but will end in despotism, unless checked and controled by operations of a wise government. I think I hazard but little, on the score of truth, in saying that Mexico, though now a limited monarchy, will next be an aristocracy, and next a democracy; unless some second *Bolivar* should rise up to give liberty to the people, and break the flimsy shackles which now uphold the existing government. This Bolivar is only excelled by the immortal Washington, and second in military fame to him who rests beneath the shades of Mount Vernon.

It seems as if Providence designs this new world to outshine the balance of the earth in every respect. Her streams, her mountains, her soil, her men, her politics, all, all are on the great scale—nothing small or contracted about her whole construction. She is in truth, though young, a gigantic government, the spire of whose political fabric will be seen as a mirror to the civilized world. Situated, as she is, between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, embracing all the varieties of soil and climate, the products of which are useful to man or to nations, thereby yielding, in a small span, all the necessaries of life, which in other countries require the space from the equator to the poles to afford. With all these, and a thousand other advantages, I repeat, that Mexico cannot fail, under the influence of a wise and liberal government, to become the greatest nation on earth. It must, it will be so, as a natural consequence of her geographical situation.

But to return. Texas may be about as large as nine or ten of the Atlantic states —beginning at New-York, and ending at Georgia, or Alabama. Yet it is but a speck in the great empire of Mexico. The large rivers flowing through this fertile region are fine and navigable; whose margins and bottoms are covered with the best timber, a soil unequaled even by the Mississippi bottoms, the climate so salubrious and temperate, neither too hot nor too cold, in different seasons, being constantly fanned by the sea breezes on one side, and mountain winds on the other; so that all constitutions find here the climate that suits them best. The high lands afford unbounded and never failing pasture; the richest vegetation is spread universally, covering the soil as with a garment; which, from its extent, cannot be exhausted in this age; and at this time plentifully stocked with wild game, sufficient to afford the first settlers provisions of animal food for a long time, or until they can raise stock. The vegetation in the fall season resembles the sea in gentle motion, with small but unbroken swells, waving with the wind in succession, as far as can be discovered by the natural eye. This country, in my conception, bears a striking resemblance, in every point of view, to the country around and about Jordan, where the Patriarchs lived in tents, tended their flocks, and moved for pasturage, where pleasure and convenience excited them.

In all my travels throughout that delightful region, I was constantly reminded of the promised land; its soil, its plains, and mountains, and many other natural similarities, will bear comparison.

Whether I shall ever be permitted to enjoy this modern Canaan, is a destiny to me unknown; but trust I have that faith that will enable me, like Joshua, to cross the Jordan of Texas, not with an army for hostile purposes, but with a host of friends, to inherit the land.

Desultory.

[SELECTED.]

"LET'S SEE YOU DO IT."

Mr. Editor: When I was a boy, and went to school, this saying was often repeated by my schoolmates; if a boy was in the habit of boasting of performances of which he was suspected of being incapable, he was sure of having said to him "let's see you do it."

The impression left on my mind by this simple remark, has never been erased, and it is often brought forcibly to my recollection, during the common occurrences of life.

When I hear a merchant who has stopped payment call a meeting of his creditors, and assure them there will be no loss, that it is but a temporary suspension, and he will without doubt soon be enabled to pay 20 shillings in the pound, I cannot help exclaiming, 'say five instead of twenty,' and "Let's see you do it."

When I hear a miserable penurious character complaining of the hard times, boasting of the many charitable acts he has done, and declaring it cost him an immense sum per annum.—"Ah! friend, (says I) boast less, act more!" and "Let's see you do it."

When I hear a young lady, who is on the wrong side of thirty, conveying an idea she is ten years younger, and slyly insinuating how many offers she has refused, and how easily she might be married, I am strongly urged to repeat, "Let's see you do it."

When I see a young man, whose father has labored hard to earn a competency, spending his time and money in dissipation, lolling about a tavern, swearing, drinking and boasting how much he knows of farming, mechanism or book keeping, I voluntarily exclaim, young man "let's see you do it."

When I hear a young man whose general deportment does not evince much christianity or religion, exhorting to temperance, Godliness and brotherly love, thinks I to myself, show the example, and "Let's see you do it."

When I see a young man signing a note, promising to pay sixty days after date, a larger amount than he is worth, my dear sir, thinks I, I shall be extremely glad at the expiration of the time, if you'll "Let's see you do it."

When I hear a company of women over a cup of tea, disseminating scandal, blaming their neighbors for the very faults they are guilty of in a greater degree, and prescribing a correct course of conduct which they ought to pursue, with deference they should be told, "Let's see you do it."

When I hear a pert young gentleman set himself up for a critic, boldly condemn what he has not the sense to understand, and swear he can write much better, I make no hesitation in asking him, "Let's see you do it."

When I hear a lawyer boasting how successful he has been in recovering damages for his client, or a Physician how skilful in saving his patients (when the contrary is well known of both of them) gentlemen, says I, "Let's see you do it."

When an editor is so generous as to offer to be the medium of conveying our thoughts to the public, I then say to him, as I now do to you, "Let's see him do it."

This subject might be pursued much farther; suffice to say, *works* are the criterion to judge a man by, and not *words*. A great philosopher being asked why we have two ears and but one mouth? answered, "that we may hear much and speak little." And I conceive the reason why we have two hands and but one tongue, is, that we may do much and boast little. Y.

VICAR OF MADELY AND THE DUELLIST.

Mr. Fletcher had a very profligate nephew, a military man, who had been dismissed from the Sardinian service for base and ungentlemanly conduct.—He had engaged in two or three duels, and dissipated his resources in a career of vice and extravagance. This desperate youth waited one day on his eldest uncle, General de Gons, and presented a loaded pistol; threatening to shoot him unless he would immediately advance him five hundred crowns; the General, though a brave man, well knew what a desperado he had to deal with, and gave a draft for the money, at the same time expostuluting freely with him on his conduct. The young madman rode off triumphantly with his ill gotten acqusition. In the evening, passing the door of his younger uncle, Mr. Fletcher, he determined to call on him, and began with informing him what General de Gons had done, and as a proof, exhibited the draft under de Gons' own hand: Mr. Fletcher took the draft from his nephew, and looked at it with astonishment—then, after some remarks, putting it into his pocket, said "It strikes me young man, that you have possessed yourself of this note by some indirect method, and in honesty cannot return it but with my brother's knowledge and approbation."—The nephew's pistol was immediately at his breast; "my life," replied Mr. Fletcher, with perfect calmness, "is secure in the protection of an Almighty power; nor will he suffer it to be the forfeit of my integrity and your rashness." This firmness drew from the nephew the observation, that his uncle de Gons, though an old soldier, was more afraid of death than his brother —"Afraid of death!" rejoined Mr. Fletcher; "do you think I have been twenty-five years the minister of the Lord of life to be afraid of death now? No, sir, it is for you to fear death, you are a gamester and a cheat, yet call yourself a gentleman! You are a seducer of female innocence, and still say you are a gentleman! You are a duellist, and for this you style yourself a man of honor! Look there, sir, the broad eye of Heaven is fixed upon us —tremble in the presence of your Maker, who can in a moment kill your body, and for ever punish your soul in hell. The unhappy man turned pale, and trembled with fear and rage—he still threatened his uncle with instant death. Fletcher, though thus menaced, gave no alarm, sought for no weapon, and attempted not to escape; he calmly conversed with his profligate relation, and at length perceiving him to be affected, addressed him in language truly parental, till he had fairly subdued him. He would not return his brother's draft, but engaged to procure for the young man some immediate relief. He then prayed with him, and after fulfilling his promise of assistance, parted with him, with much good advice on one side, and many fair promises on the other. The power of courage, founded on piety and principles, together with its influence in overcoming the wildest and most desperate profligacy, were never more finely illustrated than by this anecdote. It deserves to be put into the hands of every self-styled 'man of honor,' to show him how far superior is the courage that dares to die, though it dares not to sin, to the boasted prowess of a man of the world. How utterly contemptible does the desperation of the duellist appear, when contrasted with the noble intrepidity of such a christian soldier as the humble Vicar of Madely.

ECCLESIASTICAL CHARTERS.

A very important decision has lately been made by the supreme court of Pennsylvania, involving several points of great importance to Ecclesiastical Charters. Unhappily, protracted dissentions have existed in the corporation of St. Mary's, a Roman Catholic Church of Philadelphia, almost the oldest at that place. It is composed of eight lay and three clerical members. These two branches disagreeing, the lay members, desirous of altering the charter, so as to exclude the clerical, applied, as a majority of the members, to the supreme court, to sanction their alterations. In our sister state, the legislature neither grants nor amends the ordinary charters of incorporation; but by a wiser course, those who are desirous of obtaining or changing one, are required to submit their articles to the attorney general, and afterwards to the supreme court; and if they each approve and certify, that the charter or amendment contains nothing contrary to law, the object sought for becomes established. In this manner the case came before the court, who decided, that the clerical part of the corporation, existing as a separate order of men, must be represented in the meeting which applies for the alterations; and if any one be excluded by a vote, the meeting is not lawful; that the excluded clergyman not attending for a few meetings, did not forfeit his corporate rights; that the corporation could not try nor degrade their pastor as being contrary to the basis of the Roman Catholic Church, any more than it could appoint him. It had been before determined by the same court, that a Presbyterian congregation could not remove their minister, that being the right of the Presbytery alone, with appeal to the synod, and thence to the general assembly.

But the most remarkable part of the decision is that, which recognizes the Pope, as the foreign head of the church. "Something was said," observed Mr. justice Tilghman, "in the argument of the danger of a foreign head of an American church. But the laws have expressed no apprehension of any such danger; and if our Roman Catholic brethren do, in their consciences, believe, that the power of conferring or withdrawing the sacred rights of the clergy, has been handed down, in sure succession, from the holy Apostle St. Peter, to the present Pontiff Pius VII. the people of the U. States of America have seen nothing in this belief, either criminal or dangerous to civil liberty. Neither has it been remarked, that during our revolutionary struggle, or on any trying occasion since, the members of that Church have been less patriotic than their fellow Christians of other denominations. Their priests, therefore, are entitled to, and will receive, the same protection as other clergy."

We might enlarge upon the technical bearing of this interesting judicial determination, but that would not be acceptable to our general readers, for whose information the above sketch will prove sufficient and satisfactory.

[*Federal Republican.*

EXCELLENCE OF TRUE RELIGION.

True religion gives an engaging delicacy to our manners, which education or nature may mimic, but can never attain to. A sense of our infirmities and insufficiency makes us modest. A sense of divine presence makes us decent and sincere. A sense of our corruption, natural and moral, makes us humble. A sense of divine goodness and mercy, makes us obliging and compassionate. A sense of our immortality makes us cheerful and happy. True religion is a principle of heavenly peace and light within us, which expands itself over the human frame and conduct, and sheds light and beauty on all around us. At ease within ourselves, we cannot give others trouble; when the master is God, the servants Godlike, and if our conversation be on heaven, the graces of heaven will dwell on our lips, and shine forth in our actions. Religion, when it is sincerely embraced, gives contentment and patience to the sick, joy to the penitent, strength to the weak, sight to the blind, and life in death itself.

The time which is redeemed from what is wrong is of little value, if not dedicated to what is right; and it is not enough that the doctrines of the Gospel furnish a subject for discussion, if they do not furnish a principle of action.